THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. VIII., No. 395. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1858. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATION.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against, or being Indebted to the late C. W. Goodall, Esq., Surgeon, are requested to forward particulars of the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st *March*.

THOMAS BELL,
Executor.
tf Shanghai, 6th February, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of Bangkok, Siam.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ja Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at the Port of Ningpo, as a *Commission Merchant and Agent.*

C. S. MATHESON.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Frederick John Besley in our firm ceased, and Mr. Herman Oppert was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR THOMAS ROTHWELL has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm.

ULLETT & Co.
27fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE is authorized to Sign the name of our firm per procuration, from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
7au Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorized to sign for the Borneo Company, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at Bangkok, Siam, from the 25th of August last.

RÉMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
2ap Shanghai, 1st October, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at Canton, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have opened a Branch of our House at this Port.

VAUCHER, FRERES.
27fe Shanghai, 15th September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from Canton to Shanghae, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Foochow.*

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers*, at Foochow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. Kupferschmid.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE Consignee and Captain of the Brig *Woodlark*, will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by the Crew.

tf Shanghai, 12th February, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

R. S. Walker, *Hongkong.*
M. Fischer, *Canton.*
E. Warden, *Shanghai.*
T. Marshall, *Singapore.*
A. P. Lovell, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are not suspended in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Gallego FLOUR, just arrived per *Algonquin.* Apply to

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th January, 1858.

FOR SALE ex "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.
Apply to

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.
ALSO,
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal Sheathing from 16 *a* 32 oz., and Nails.

English Copper Sheathing from 22 *a* 32 oz., and Nails.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian Cordage assorted sizes. Apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of Millinery and Winter Goods; French Boots and Shoes; Baby Linen, Toys, &c., &c.

Chez. Madame WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam Coal, apply to

E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, 18 to 28 oz.
Apply to

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 6th August, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK " "
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. "
CHAMPAGNE " "
SELTZER-WATER.

Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
Shanghae.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA.	$ 2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo.,	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo.,	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY,	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs,	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo,	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT,	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. Morrison,	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese,	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER,	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English,	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language,	2:00

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

MR. E. LOUREIRO has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. Beale, Esq., to offer for sale by Public Auction, about the end of *February*, 1858. LAND measuring about 35 *Mow*, situated in the French Concession at Shanghai.

The Ground will be divided into suitable Lots, each having Water frontage on the Yangkingpang Creek. Due notice of the time, and place fixed for sale, will be given.

tf Shanghai, 28th December, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE and GODOWNS belonging to the undersigned, known as the *Kung-le Hong.* Apply on the premises.

A. CONNOLLY.
tf Shanghai, 15th January, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair. Apply to

C. THORNE.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, July 3d, 1857.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED

A situation as Book-keeper, shipping or general Clerk, by a gentleman aged 21. Salary no object. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address G. C., *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED an experienced Book-keeper for a Business Firm here. None need apply unless fully qualified.

For particulars, address R. at the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above Dispensary is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Turkei Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared.

Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.
tf Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Mr. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has opened a *Baking Establishment* in all its branches, as Bread and Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, Pastry-cook, &c., and hopes through care and attention to the business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Premises behind Kin-tee-yuen's Silk Shop, next door to Messrs. McKenzie & Co.

J. S. BARON.
tf Shanghai, 31st October, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP.
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to give notice that we have removed from our Establishment to the Premises expressly built for us, immediately after crossing the New Bridge between the British and American Consulates. The Premises command a beautiful view of the whole front settlement and of the surrounding country and down towards Woosung as far as the eye can reach. They have also a commanding and central river position remarkably well adapted for Shipping Business; we have spared no expense to make the Store convenient and safe for Goods. Arrangements were made by P. F. Richards while he was in America and England for regular supplies of Goods suitable for this market. We hope by attention to business and moderate charges to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE.
Established in 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber, Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper.
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

CHEUNSING.
Church Street—third house West of North-gate Street.

INVITES attention to his stock of Canton made Goods—consisting of

Crape Shawls—Plain and embroidered
Dress Silks—Of newest patterns.
Handkerchiefs—Satins—Sarsnets.
Lacquered Ware, Ivory Ware,
&c., &c., &c.

These articles have been manufactured to Order, and are of fine quality. They will be sold at moderate prices for Cash

Shanghai, July 29th, 1856.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,
Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N.B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
And any EUROPEAN GOODS,
on London Terms.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 17 Février 1858.

Les créanciers de la maison Bovet Brothers & Cie., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son représentant M. Gustave Bovet à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. Eugene Buissonnet, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

Les créanciers de la maison Bohstedt & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. Julius Bohstedt à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. Trautmann, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of Little John on American Consular appointments has amused us so that we are induced to acknowledge it's receipt, contrary to our practice with anonymous communications. At the same time we may add that we should have declined to publish it if the writer had given his name, for reasons that must be evident to him.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...	Dec. 26	Singapore.	Feb. 2
Bombay, ...	Jan. 16	Hongkong, ...	Feb. 12
Calcutta, ...	Jan. 21	New York.......	Dec. 11
Galle, ...	Jan. 23		

MARRIAGE.

At Croydon, Dec. 12, Albert Deacon, Esq. of Canton, China, son of James Deacon, Esq., of Elsinore, Denmark, to Catherine Octavia, daughter of James Allen, Esq., of Croydon.

DEATHS.

At Ningpo, Feb. 7, of confluent small-pox, Walter Lowrie, only child of the Rev. J. B. Inslee, aged eleven months.

At the Commercial Hotel, Hongkong, on the 11th Jan., Captain A. T. Martin, of the Steam Tug *Meteor*, in the 29th year of his age, a native of North Berwick, East Lothian.

At St. Leonards, on — December, William Woodgate, Secretary to the Superintendency of Trade in China.

At Rome, on the 18th November, Charles Algernon Bowring, youngest son of Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hongkong.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 19th Feby., 1858.			*Ending 19th Feby., 1857.*	
13,—	*Max.* 45	*Min.* 41	*Max.* 45	*Min.* 40
14,—	„ 46	„ 39	„ 45	„ 40
15,—	„ 47	„ 32	„ 45	„ 38
16,—	„ 51	„ 33	„ 48	„ 40
17,—	„ 50	„ 38	„ 52	„ 38
18,—	„ 49	„ 34	„ 45	„ 39
	„ —	„ —	„ —	„ —

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.

On London, Bank Bills 6 months sight, 5*s*. 11½*d*. —First class Credits, 6*s*. 0*d*., per Shanghai Tael.

Opium.

Malwa, ...	Tls. 535 *a* 540	Shanghai weight.
Patna, ...	„ 565 *a* 575	
Benares, ...	„ —	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departure.—Feb. 18th, *Cæsarowitsch*, (Rus. sh.), 580, Jorgan, for Cronstadt.

NOTES ON EMBASSIES.

(Continued from No. 393.)

After the interview of Lord Macartney with the emperor, and the answer of his Imperial highness to the letter of the King, a memorial from his lordship detailing at length the objects of the embassy, presented through the medium of the high mandarins, called forth a second epistle from the great potentate, in which he enters more into the minutiæ, with the same careful reserve as to yielding any of the points demanded.

"Keen-lung, 58*th year*, (1793.)

"*Imperial communication No.* 2.

"A communication from the emperor, for the information of the king of England.—Your majesty having looked wistfully from a distance towards our renowned civilization, and having shewn your zeal to come under its transforming influence, by sending an envoy respectfully to bear a tribute offering, who has crossed the sea and made the salutation; I observing the sincerity of your majesty's respectful obedience, have caused a great minister to introduce the ambassador and suite to a personal interview, have treated them with the rites of hospitality, and have conferred on them presents in abundance; I have already sent a communication, bestowing upon your majesty figured brocading and precious vessels, in order to exhibit my tender compassion. Yesterday the great ministers and others sent up a memorial, conveying the petition of your envoy with regard to the commerce of your nation; the which, as it would involve an alteration in the fixed regulations, it cannot conveniently be complied with. Hitherto the merchants from the several countries of Europe, including your country, who have come to traffic with the celestial empire, have all been accustomed to trade together at Macao, and this long-standing mutual intercourse is not a thing of yesterday. The productions of the celestial empire are extremely abundant, there being nothing but what we possess, nor are we at all dependant upon the interchange of our productions, with the goods of foreigners. But as European nations including your country, cannot dispense with the tea, porcelain, and silk, produced in the celestial empire, we have in compassion shown the special favour, of establishing foreign business firms at Macao, in order that they may thus furnish themselves with the necessaries of life, with other benefits of a still more gracious character. Now your ambassador has presented a number of requests in excess of the fixed regulations, and altogether opposed to the principle by which the celestial court shews favour to strangers from afar, soothing and providing for foreigners of every clime. Furthermore the celestial court, in controlling the various nations of the world, extends the same benevolence to all; and as it is not your English nation alone that carries on trade at Canton, if all should be in a hurry to follow a bad example, and in consequence of the difficulty of the business, commit improprieties and give unwarrantable annoyance, how could every kind of request be granted? Considering that your kingdom is situated in a remote corner of the world, separated from us by a double ocean, and that you are not well informed regarding the constitution of the celestial empire, I have commissioned a great minister and others, carefully to explain the same to your ambassador, and sent him back to his own country. But lest after your ambassador and suite have returned home, they should not be able to state this matter clearly to you, I will again set forth a declaration regarding the several articles of request, and having informed you in detail regarding these, I imagine you will fully understand the state of the case.

"As to the statement of your ambassador, regarding 'the merchant vessels of your nation in future coming to Ningpo or Chusan in Che-keang, or Teen-tsin and Canton, to anchor and carry on trade;'—hitherto Europeans who have come to the celestial empire for purposes of commerce, have all stayed at Macao, where foreign trading establishments have been opened, for the purchase and sale of every kind of goods. This is a custom of old standing; the same regulations which your nation has also complied with for many years, without objection. There have been no trading establishments opened at the ports of Ningpo in Che-keang or Teen-tsin in Chih-le; so that should your nation's vessels come to these places, there would be no means of disposing of their goods; and moreover as there are no interpreters at those places, your national language would be unintelligible; all which would be most inconvenient. With respect to your ambassador's request, besides Canton and Macao where trade shall be carried on as usual, to be further permitted to come to Ningpo and Chusan in Che-keang, and Teen-tsin in Chih-le, to anchor and carry on business,—that is altogether impracticable.

"Your ambassador also states that the merchants of your nation 'wish beside to establish a warehouse in the celestial capital, where merchandise might be stored and sold, under the same regulations as the Russians.'—That is still more impracticable. The capital is the rallying point for all regions; the statutes are rigorous in the extreme; the laws are unbending and severe; heretofore no such thing has been known as foreigners opening stores for merchandise in the capital. Hitherto your nation has transacted business at Macao and that port being near the sea, and being also the place of resort for all foreign nations, it is therefore convenient and advantageous. But were an establishment to be opened in the capital, for the sale of merchandise, while your country is far distant, on the north west, it would be most inconvenient for the transport of goods. Formerly the Russians had a hotel, and transacted business in the capital, being permitted to take up their residence only for a short time, before the emporium at Kiachta was established. But since the establishment of Kiachta, the Russians have transacted their business there, and have not been allowed to reside in the capital for several tens of years past. Now the Russians transact business at Kiachta on the frontier, which is the same as your nation transacting business at Macao. Now that your nation has an establishment for the sale of merchandise at Macao, why should you wish to open another establishment in the capital? The borders of the celestial empire are rigorously defined, and foreigners can never be allowed to make gradual encroachments beyond the limits; so that your desire to open an emporium in the capital is altogether impracticable.

"Your ambassador again states that 'he wishes to ask the grant of a small island in the neighbourhood of Chusan, where merchantmen may stop, as a convenient place for storing merchandise.'—Your country people wish for an island near Chusan, where they may reside, for the purpose of disposing of their merchandise. Now there is no foreign emporium at Chusan, nor are there interpreters, and the vessels of your nation have never anchored there before, so that it is quite a vain desire on the part of your nation, to possess that island. Every foot of the celestial empire is registered on the national charts; the borders are minutely portrayed; every island and sandbank is drawn and parcelled out; each being referred to its own proper division. Further, your English nation are not the only foreigners who have come under the transforming influence of the celestial empire, for the purpose of commerce. If every nation should thus in defiance of fixed order, beg for the grant of a piece of ground, as a residence for merchants, how could the request of each be complied with? This is opposed to the statutes of the celestial empire, and is still more inconvenient and unpermissable.

"Again, with respect to what is said about 'a small place in the neighbourhood of Canton city, as a residence for the merchants of your nation, or permission for those residing at Macao to go to and fro at their option;'—hitherto all European merchants resident and carrying on commerce at Macao, have been limited by well defined boundaries, which they have not been allowed to exceed by a single foot; and the foreign merchants who repair to the foreign trading establishments for the sale of their goods, are not allowed to enter the provincial city *ad libitum*.—in order to prevent any altercation between the people and foreigners; thus maintaining due precautions regarding those within and without. Now you wish the grant of a place in the neighbourhood of the city, as a residence for the merchants of your nation; the which is opposed to the fixed regulations, which the European merchants at Macao have all along been subject to. Moreover the several European nations have been for many years in the habit of carrying on trade at Canton; gaining enormous profits, they have been becoming daily more numerous; how can separate grants of places be made to all these? As to foreign merchants and others going to and fro, that is all managed by the local magistrates, who control the proprietors of the foreign trading establishments, and make examinations periodically. If there should be the least impropriety, it is to be feared, it would lead to an altercation between the natives and the merchants of your nation, and the sequel might be inconsistent with the customary practice of commiseration. Taking a comprehensive view of this question, it appears expedient that they still reside at Macao, according to the old regulations; then all will proceed well.

"Again it is urged, that 'English merchants might proceed from Canton to Macao by the inner stream, without paying duties, or on paying a small duty'—There are fixed regulations for the payment of duties by foreign merchants, on goods inward and outward, and all European nations are under the same rules. Now although the ships of your nation are the most numerous, we do not lay any additional imposts; nor is it convenient to make a special reduction in the tariff, in favour of your nation; but we will continue to levy equitable dues, according to the regulations, treating your nation on the same footing as other countries. Henceforward the merchants of your nation who bring goods to Macao, must as before comply with the customs, that so they may be treated with commiseration.

"Again there is a request that 'the ships of your nation may pay duties according to the regulations'. Hitherto, dues upon shipping have been collected at the Canton custom-house, according to fixed regulations. Now as it is inconvenient to open a mart for trade at any other port, duties must be paid as before at the Canton custom-house, according to the regulations; and there is no occasion for issuing any further edict on the subject.

"As to the Christian religion which is honoured in your country, it is originally the religion of all European nations. But in the Celestial empire, ever since the creation, sacred emperors and intelligent princes, have handed down instructions and established laws; the people are universally led by the investigation of these, and dare not be influenced by strange doctrines. The Europeans in the imperial service who lived in the capital, remained in their churches, and were not allowed to hold intercourse with the Chinese people; still less were they permitted clandestinely to propagate their religion.

"The above details are set forth, in consequence of the irregular statements of your ambassador. Your majesty is probably not thoroughly acquainted with the laws of the Celestial empire; certainly it is not that you have any criminal intention. I invariably shew commiseration towards all tributary kingdoms, who with sincere hearts are drawn by the transforming power of the empire, and exhibit tenderness towards them. Whatever is requested, if it does not affect the constitution of the country, no pains are spared to comply with it. Moreover as your majesty being in a remote corner of the earth, distant by a double ocean, have sincerely sent your tribute, I have liberally bestowed gifts upon you double in amount to any other country.

"Now as to the various items which your ambassador has sought, not only are they matters affecting the laws of the Celestial empire, let your majesty deliberate on them, and you will see that they would be productive of no advantage, and be difficult to carry out. Hence I have clearly set forth this second declaration; let your majesty appreciate my intention, and evermore respectfully comply; that we may together enjoy the happiness of an unbroken peace. If after having read this communication, your majesty should receive an erroneous impression from the words of your minister and subordinates, and should permit your merchants to bring goods to Che-keang or Teen-tsin, seeking to land and carry on trade, the statutes of the Celestial empire are rigorous in the extreme; the civil and military authorities in charge of every place, will be respectfully on the alert for the enforcement of the laws. Should the ships of your nation come to those places, the civil and military authorities will certainly not allow them to remain, but will drive them out to sea; so that the merchants of your nation will have to return from a fruitless effort. Do not say I have not forewarned you. Respectfully comply, and do not make light of this second special communication."

We have been delighted to learn during the past week that a project is now on foot to secure to the Foreign Community of Shanghai the inestimable boon of a Central Public Building. The advantages of such are so numerous and so evident, that it has never ceased to be longed for, and when, one after another, the various schemes that have been started have been reluctantly abandoned, a feeling of regret has pervaded the entire Community.

The last really practical effort made to attain this object was in the end of 1852, when a Committee consisting of the ablest and most influential of the residents in the settlement, devoted to it their best energies for nearly a year. They had the invaluable assistance, in the capacity of Honorary Secretary, of a gentleman formerly well known amongst us, as much for his clear practical intellect and breadth of mind, as for his correct methodical habits, and the unwearied assiduity with which he devoted himself to whatever he undertook. They failed however to secure a site on the Bund, and that was regarded by all as a *sine quâ non*.

Another opportunity has now arisen: the lot on the Bund known as Old Ta kee has lately been sold; the purchaser proposes erecting a building for a dispensary and dwelling-house on the North-east corner, and on the remainder of the lot he expresses himself willing to erect a building suitable for public purposes, provided an adequate return for his outlay be secured to him by a lease of the building for several years at a sufficient rent. Such sufficient rent, it is believed, can be raised by the four Institutions,—The Library, The Chamber of Commerce, The Billiard Room, and The Masonic Lodge, taking rooms in the proposed building, and we are happy to hear that the representatives of these various bodies enter heartily into the scheme and are doing all in their power to further it.

We have been favoured with a sight of the plans at present suggested for the new building. It is proposed that it should be three-storied and built immediately on the Bund; the entrance-hall would be in the centre, the right on all the three floors is to be reserved for himself by the proprietor, the remaining or South side of the building consisting of two-thirds of the width can be devoted to the public rooms. On the ground floor it is proposed to have the Billiard Room,—a room large enough for two tables,—behind it the superintendent's room, and behind that again the room for The Chamber of Commerce; the first floor is to be devoted to the main feature of the scheme, a large public room, a *bund* for rainy days in winter, and for every day in summer; a room 40 feet by 50, with the Verandah that faces the Bund 15 feet wide, and that to the South 10 feet, present proportions of which we think the Shanghai Community will have reason to be proud; sufficient space will remain on this floor for the Library and Reading Room. The third flood will be given up entirely to the Masonic Lodge, no unholy intruder being near to pry into their mysteries; there only remains a spiral stair-case leading up to the crown of the edifice,—a small tower tenanted by a powerful Dollond to command a view of Woosung.

This then is the chance that now presents itself, the last that is likely to offer, for no other available site is left. It is the best that has ever been suggested being so simple and practicable; we trust that the foreign community will take care to make it the last by securing its accomplishment now.

In our *Shipping Intelligence* will be seen the departure of the Russian ship *Cæsarowitsch* for Cronstadt with a cargo of Tea. We believe this is the first Russian vessel that has loaded in any Chinese sea-port, the trade with that country being hitherto restricted to the inland frontiers. We cannot learn if any new commercial treaty has been made between these countries admitting Russia to the privileges of other nations, or if this is an infringement of regulations for the sake of the tonnage duties that must be very acceptable to the government at this time.

The "Catherine Jamieson."—In our issue of 9th and 16th ultimo, we give an account of the abandonment of this vessel in a sinking state, off the Quesans, by the Captain and crew who had arrived at Ningpo. Last week the person who was second mate of her at the time, went before H. M.'s Vice-Consul at Ningpo and made a deposition, on oath, that the Captain and mate scuttled the vessel unknown to the rest of the crew, but that he, the second mate, discovered it by accident, (in a manner that has been related to us), whereupon the Captain gave him a sum of money with a promise of more, not to divulge the circumstance. Mr. Vice-Consul Meadows has sent the man up to Mr. Robertson, H. M. Consul at this Port, with the deposition. Two of the seamen and the steward of the *Catherine Jamieson*, being in the harbour, were summoned to appear before the Consul yesterday, when they were examined and appeared to be ignorant of the ship having been scuttled. Of course, the necessary steps are being taken for the discovery and arrest of the accused.

THE MARKETS.

As the Chinese New Year holidays have occupied nearly the whole interval since the departure of the last mail there has been so little business that the usual *Shanghai Market Report* is not issued for this Steamer. The new year commenced on the 14th inst. For some days previous, transactions were narrowed into a small compass to facilitate the liquidation of accounts on the approaching settling day, and since that, the usual festivities at this season have stopped business entirely.

We do not attempt to give quotations as they would be quite nominal.

In Imports few sales have been made, though deliveries of former ones have taken place to a moderate extent.

In Exports the same stagnation is to be reported, and the news just received from Europe to the 26th Dec. would have been sufficient to stop transactions independent of the holidays. Our Tables show the Export of Tea and Silk to date.

Opium remained at about last prices for a few days; we then ceased to quote, as transactions were not for cash. The dealers are about again, and to-day we quote Malwa Tls. 535 *a* 540. Patna Tls. 565 *a* 575.

The estimated stock on this day is 2,850 chests Malwa and 2,050 of Patna. This includes nearly 1,000 chests of bargained drug.

Exchange transactions have been on a very limited scale, indeed scarcely anything has been done. We quote Bank bills in London 6 months' sight 5*s*. 11½*d*., and First class credits 6*s*., at which there was a small business yesterday. In other paper there has been nothing done.

The steamer *Yang-tze* arrived at Woosung on the 16th, bringing the London mails of 10th and 26th December, which were delivered here in the evening. These mails arrived at Hongkong on the 11th by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Singapore* from Galle. That of 10th, was detained at Suez until the following mail arrived; the H. C. steam-vessel *Adjdah* dispatched from Aden with the homeward mail in consequence of the accident to the *Alma* having left Suez without it. Why the mail was not forwarded by the Australian steamer to Galle, where the *Ganges* waited several days for it, does not appear.

The mail was dispatched from Hongkong by the *Yang-tze* on the 12th, as the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, had left for Shanghai on the 10th, the *Ganges* having arrived on the 9th without the mail. The former vessel arrived as stated above on the 16th, and the latter did not reach Woosung until the 17th.

Passenger.—Per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mr. Wm. Patow.

Cargo.—Patna 220 chests, Benares 5 do., Malwa 380 do. and 2 half-chests—Total 605 chests and 2 half-chests.

Treasure—Mex. $18,480.

The latest dates by this opportunity are from London, 26th Dec. *via* Marseilles,—Bombay, 16th Jan.,—Galle, 23d,—Singapore, 3d Feb.,—Hongkong, 12th.

The mails were brought on from Southampton and Malta to Alexandria, that of 10th by *Indus*, Evans, and that of 26th by *Pera*, Soy;—from Marseilles to Malta, the former by *Vectis*, W. H. Roberts, and the latter by *Valetta*, R. Roberts, and the two from Suez to Galle by *Nubia*, Trouson, and from Galle to Hongkong by the *Singapore*, Grainger.

Passengers.—Per *Singapore*, Capt. Lambert, Lieuts. Courtnay and Sandford, 3 Serjeants and 60 men, R.E.; Messrs. Watson, Heyman, Branchow, Sutherland, R.N., Orbeta, Maine, Gass, Paton, Ballance, Young, Anderson, Moore, and Cohen; Capt. Lubbo; Mr. Burrows and son; Mr. and Mrs. Reviria; Mr. and Miss Herman; Miss Day; and Rev. Mr. Moule.

The news from Europe extends over one month.

The details given in the Papers will be found to be interesting, although there is little novelty in the subjects.

Parliament met on the 3d of December. The Queen's speech, delivered in person, is acknowledged to have had, on this occasion, something in it. The principal object in opening the Session a fortnight sooner than usual was to obtain an Act of Indemnity for Ministers and the Bank of England, for having suspended the Bank Charter Act. On the 12th, Parliament adjourned to the 4th February.

Intimation has been made by Lord Palmerston to the Chairman of the East India Company that Government intend to recommend to Parliament a measure for placing the British Dominions in India under the direct authority of the Crown.

It was intended by Government to pass a resolution, after the Parliamentary recess, extending the pension of £1,000 granted to Sir Henry Havelock, to two lives. Alas! before that time, the news of the gallant General's death would reach home.

The President's (U. S. A.) message delivered on the 8th December had been received. It is said to be unusually long. The home journals contain a copy of the document.

Public meetings on Indian Reform, condemning the system of double Government have been held. The papers teem with articles on the same subject.

There were severe shocks of earthquake at Naples on the night of 16th and morning of 17th Dec. several persons were killed and many houses destroyed, the latter shock caused the two clocks of the Royal Observatory to stop.

Montefiore, the swindler who practised his art with some success at Hongkong as well as many other places a few years ago, has been twice heard at the Insolvent Court in London and his application for discharge finally refused.

The Calcutta memorial has been sent back to India on account of informality in its presentation. It should have been forwarded through the Governor-General.

At the seventeenth annual Meeting of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company held on the 5th December, a Resolution was passed for—

A dividend for the half year of..	3½	per cent.
A Bonus of...................	3½	„
Do. on the Wilcox and Anderson Fund	2	„
And on the underwriting acct...	1	„
In all....	10	per cent.

Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak had arrived in England.

The journals contain a sad catalogue of crimes.

The *Overland Mail* says,—The Chinese expedition from France will be accompanied by 25 sailors of the order of Vincent, St. Paul, who have undertaken to act as nurses in the hospitals!

A telegram announcing the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell was received in London on the 23d December.

The embarkation of troops to India still continued.

The *Great Eastern* or *Leviathan* not afloat.

The communication between Corfu and Malta by electric telegraph is completed.

The desert railway now extends to 25 miles from Suez, the remaining distance may be performed on donkeys.

The Bank of England reduced their rate of discount on 24th December from 10, to 8 per cent. The discount houses had reduced their rates to 6½ per cent for money at call and 6¾ with seven days notice.

The tone of the money market was decidedly better. The reduction of 2 per cent in the Bank rate of discount and the advance in Consols indicate less pressure, increased confidence, and an abatement of the panic; but the effects of the crash are now being seen in the long lists of failures contained in the money articles of the home journals. The Bank of England assisted some houses of high credit and respectability who could exhibit a satisfactory statement of their affairs, thereby saving them from the sacrifice which forced sales of produce would entail. Others have had to succumb to the pressure.

The position of the Bank of France is said to be strengthening; they have equalized their discount rate to 6 per cent for all periods.

From America, also, advices were considerably more favorable. The rate of discount for first-class paper was reduced to 9 to 12 per cent. The New York banks had resumed specie payment.

EXCHANGE.—Amount of Bills drawn by the E. I. Company from 26th Nov. to 24th Dec.,—

On Bengal, ...	£ 3,604,,10,, 8	a 2s 2 d.
Madras, ...	262,, 7,, 4	a 2s. 2 d.
Bombay, ...	100,,—,,—	a 2s 2¼d.
Total, ...	£ 3,966,,18,, 0	

Making the total sum drawn since the 1st of May, 1857, when the E. I. Co.'s Official year commences, £368,076,,5,,1.

Sum required by the Court of Directors in England from 1st of May, 1857, to 30th April, 1858, £4,023,000.

BULLION.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton, on the 4th December,—

For Hongkong, Silver	£ 26,640
Shanghai, ,, ...	£ 3,165
Jewellery	£ 645

Per *Pera* on the 20th December,—

For Hongkong, Silver	£ 6,770
Shanghai, ,, ...	£ 1,810

Consols, for money, (shut); for 8th Jan. account, 93⅞ a 93¼; showing a rise of 7¾ per cent on the lowest point touched during the pressure in October.

Bar Silver has been as high as 5 2¼ but was down again to 5 1¾ per oz. standard.

Mexican dollars, 5 0¼ to 5 0½ per oz.

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's steamers. To leave on the 4th January.—For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Caine, and Mr. A. Browne. For Shanghai—Mr. Cock. Jan. 20th, for Hongkong—Mr. H. W. Janney.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVALS.—From Shanghai at Deal. Nov. 2[illegible]th, [illegible]; 29th, *Challenger*; Dec. 17th, [illegible], and *Sir James*. At London, Nov., 26th [illegible].

DEPARTURES.—For Shanghai from London, Nov. 27th, *Mazeppa*; 28th, *Red Riding Hood*; Dec. 23, [illegible], and 24th, *India*. From Liverpool, Dec. 5th, *Jubilee*.

PASSED ANJER.—From Shanghai for London, Dec. 19th, [illegible]; 24th, *Colinsburgh*; 27th, [illegible]. Jan 8th, *Sir W. F. Williams*; 9th, *Sea Serpent*; 13th, *Mexam*. For Hamburgh, Jan. 14th, *Pathfinder*. For New York, Dec. 21st, *Florence*. Jan. 16th, *Mandarin*; 20th, *Surprise*.

SPOKEN WITH.—*Tartar Nix*, from New York for Shanghai, Nov. 13th, Lat. 34° N., Long. 37° W., with loss of most of her sails and part of her crew in a state of mutiny. Intending to run for Port Praya.

Latest dates in England from China 30th Oct.
Received, *via* Marseilles ....on 14th Dec.
via Southampton ..on 21st Dec.

From the Hongkong papers we gather a few items, and from the *Government Gazette*, the Notifications which will be found below.

H. I. M. steamer *Durance* is gone to Manila, it is said she is to bring over seven hundred Manila men to re-inforce the French fleet.

The Parsees and other Indian merchants have humanely subscribed $2,800 in Hongkong, for the purchase of rice for the suffering poor in Canton. Capt. W. K. Hall of the *Calcutta* kindly placed a gun-boat at their disposal to tow the boats up, and Capt. Curry of the steamer *Willamette* generously took up a cargo freight free.

The three masted schooner *Shanghai*, of Singapore, from Macassar bound to Shanghai, out 33 days sprung a leak and put in to Hongkong, on 1st Feb.

760 men of the Bengal N. I. have arrived at Hongkong. This is the regiment that volunteered some time since.

A robbery was committed at Mr. Glatz's shop accompanied by the murder of his adopted son on the 26th Jan. The murderer was arrested at Macao on the 27th, arraigned at Hongkong on the 29th condemned on the 30th, and hung on the 3d of February.

The *Gazette* announces the appointment by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of William Raymond Gingell, Esq., to be H. M.'s Vice-Consul at Amoy (vice John Backhouse, Esq., retired).

The U. S. steam-frigate *Mississipi* was to leave for Shanghai immediately.

The American steamer *Antelope* has been chartered by the United States Commissioner, for service in the Canton waters.

It was supposed that the Plenipotentiaries would shortly determine on the time for proceeding northwards, probably to Shanghai in the first instance.

Canton remains quiet and free from any violence on the part of the Chinese. Yeh remained on board the *Inflexible* at Bogue anchorage, and does not exhibit any dissatisfaction in his altered circumstances of life.

The Treaties with the three powers were found (in original) with the seals broken, amongst Yeh's papers.

The Tartar General has been under close arrest. It appears, some 500 *or* 600 Tartars were collected in the City. The Artillery trumpet sounded the alarm, which was taken up at all the other Military Stations. On the following day the French were carrying large quantities of Bows and Arrows through the streets, the bows with their strings cut.

Large quantities of muskets and Chinese arms have been discovered and removed to a place of safety.

The Braves are organizing in the country with the intention of recovering Canton at any cost. It is said they threaten death to the next of kin to any Chinese who may be found trading with foreigners. They are bitter against Peh kwei for taking office under the Allies. The people appear to have no confidence in the Amnesty. Traces of five Europeans have been found in the prisons, who had died there. One was a sapper who was missed in December—his cap was found.

Peh kwei wrote the dispatch to Peking announcing the fall of Canton, at Head Quarters of the Allies, the night he was taken prisoner.

Whampoa shows signs of returning business. Mr. Cowper's dock, not much damaged, is being repaired. Flower-boats are occupied by officials and others, and large placards with "Post-office," &c., make known where applications may be made.

Several houses are going, or sending agents to Canton, taking pack-houses and preparing for the resumption of business after the Chinese holidays.

Regulations for the transmission of letters, &c., to and from Hongkong have been promulgated by Sir Michael Seymour at Canton. The arrangement includes conveyance of passengers having the permission of the Senior Naval Officer.

The River Steamers have commenced running to and from Hongkong.

(From the Hongkong Government Gazette.)

No. 1.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., &c., has received a Despatch from His Excellency The Naval Commander-in-Chief, an Extract of which, with its accompanying Enclosures, are hereby published for general information.

By Order,
GEO. S. MORRISON.
Superintendency of Trade,
Victoria, Hongkong, 28th January, 1858.

Extract of Dispatch from His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, dated at Hongkong, 28th January, 1858, to the address of His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.

"I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, in original, a Notification from the French Admiral and myself, that the Blockade of the Port and River of Canton will be raised on the 10th February next. I also enclose a second Notification, that the City and Suburbs will be open to Foreigners, under certain conditions, which will be hereafter promulgated, and that they will continue under Martial Law during their occupation by the Allied Forces."

We, the undersigned, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in India and China; and Rear-Admiral C. Rigault de Genouilly, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of French in India and China, hereby declare that the Blockade of the Port and River of Canton, established by our respective Declarations of the 3d of August, and 10th December, 1857, will be raised on Wednesday, the 10th February, 1858.

Dated at Canton this 25th day of January, 1858.

M. SEYMOUR,
C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

The undersigned, Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Forces of Great Britain and France, hereby declare, that the City and Suburbs of Canton will be open to Foreigners from and after the 10th February, 1858, under Regulations to be hereafter promulgated.

The Commanders-in-Chief declare, at the same time, that the City and Suburbs continue under Martial Law, and will so continue during their Military occupation by the Allied Forces.

M. SEYMOUR,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in India and China.
C. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in India and China.
C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE,
Major-General, Commanding the Military Forces.

No. 3.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

His Excellency SIR JOHN BOWRING, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., &c., has received from His Excellency SIR MICHAEL SEYMOUR, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces, the Regulations which have been adopted by the Naval and Military authorities of the Allied Powers in connection with the Removal of the Blockade and the Entrance into the City and Suburbs of Canton, which Regulations are hereby published for general information.

By Order,
GEO. S. MORRISON.
Superintendency of Trade,
Victoria, Hongkong, 6th February, 1858.

REGULATIONS.

As the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton is to be raised on the 10th instant, the following Regulations are promulgated for general information and guidance during the Military occupation of the City and Suburbs by the Allied Forces.

ARTICLE I.

The City and Suburbs being under Martial Law, no Foreigner whatsoever is permitted to enter them without a Passport signed by the Allied Commanders-in-Chief.

ARTICLE II.

A mixed Commission has been nominated by the Allied Commanders-in-Chief to preserve good order and to enquire into all infractions of these Regulations or of Martial Law, with power to inflict Fine or Imprisonment, and in grave cases to hand over offenders to the Commanders-in-Chief.

ARTICLE III.

Every Foreigner wishing to enter the City or Suburbs must apply in writing to the Commissioners who will submit the application to the Allied Commanders-in-Chief, who, if they see no objection, will grant the applicant a Pass, revocable at pleasure, which must be visèd by the Commissioners every 14 days.

ARTICLE IV.

A Police Force, English and French, is charged with the surveillance of the City and Suburbs. The Police are directed to require the production of Passes, and any person refusing to comply with their demand, being without a Pass, or being guilty of any offence against good order, will be taken before the Commissioners.

ARTICLE V.

Officers of the Allied Army and Navy and Foreign Officers, in uniform, do not require Passes. Seamen and Marines are not to be allowed to land except on duty.

ARTICLE VI.

The Gates of the City will be open from Sunrise to Sunset, and no Foreigners will be permitted to be in the streets of the City or Suburbs after the firing of the Sunset Gun.

ARTICLE VII.

No Foreigner is permitted to enter Official Buildings without special permission from the Commissioners.

ARTICLE VIII.

Merchant Vessels are not to anchor between the Ships-of-War and City Walls, or except where directed by the Harbour-master.

ARTICLE IX.

The introduction of Arms, or Munitions of War, is strictly prohibited.

ARTICLE X.

In all cases of Alarm, Red Flags will be hoisted on the heights of Magazine Hill, and at the Commissioner's Yamun, followed by two Guns, and the beating of the Retreat in all quarters. All persons should then immediately provide for their safety, either by leaving the City, repairing to the Allied Lines or to the Police Stations.

Canton, 4th February, 1858.

No. 4.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency SIR JOHN BOWRING, LL.D., Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c., &c., has received from His Excellency THE EARL OF ELGIN, High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, the following Notification, which is published for general information.

By Order,
GEO. S. MORRISON.
Superintendency of Trade,
Victoria, Hongkong, 8th Feby., 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned, High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of Their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of the French, deem it proper to state, for general information, that Canton having been captured by the Allied British and French Forces, the City and Suburbs are in Military occupation and under Martial Law.

Tranquillity being re-established, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Forces have already declared that the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton will be raised on the 10th inst., and have made public the conditions under which persons, other than Chinese, desirous to visit the City or Suburbs, will be permitted to do so after the Blockade shall have been raised.

Under these circumstances the undersigned declare that the City and Suburbs will continue in Military occupation and under Martial Law, until further notice; but that hostile operations against China, except such as the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Forces may consider it necessary to adopt for the security of their Military position in Canton, are for the present suspended.

Beyond the limits of the Military occupation, the relations of British or French subjects, and of Persons entitled to British or French Protection, with the Chinese, are regulated by the provisions of the existing Treaties.

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.
Bon. GROS.
Canton, 6th February, 1858.
True Copy,
H. F. HANCE.

WE copy the following from the *Daily Press*:—

AMNESTY, PROMULGATED BY PEH KWEI,
GOVERNOR OF CANTON.

Peh, the Governor of Kwangtung issues this Proclamation for general information.

Whereas I, the Governor, having already conferred with the British and French Authorities on terms of friendship, there will be peace to the Province of Kwangtung and it is hoped that war will cease for ever. Being mindful of those of my countrymen who were employed in the service of the Allies as clerks, linguists and domestics, who quitted their situations during the 9th moon and returned to their native homes to procure other employment, I now make known to all under my jurisdiction, that the Foreign Plenipotentiaries are arranging terms of peace, and that Trade will be soon resumed as formerly. Those that quitted Foreign employment and those that now remain in Hongkong and Macao are alike looked upon as good and loyal subjects, and are not be looked upon as having committed any crime. Those that have left, need not hesitate to return to their former occupations as clerks, teachers, compradores, and domestics. Trouble not your hearts with doubts, but proceed with your business as you did before. Do not disobey. This is a special Proclamation.

Hienfung, 7th year, 12th moon, 13th day.

[TRANSLATION.]

(Colloquial) Record of the Discourse addressed by His Imperial Majesty to His Excellency Pih kwei the present Superintendent of Customs. 29th year of Taou kwang.—Audience of the 9th day.

(Continued from No. 393.)

Emperor. Quite right. You [Seu and his party] settled all these affairs. It appears to me that the barbarians depend entirely on Kwang tung for gaining their livelihood.

Answer. The people of Kwang tung thoroughly see that the barbarians cannot do without that province.

Emperor. Exactly so. What others are employed in the transaction of barbarian affairs?

Answer. The expectant intendants: Heu tseang kwang and Woo tsung yaou [Howqua].

Emperor. Are you a Manchoo or Mongolian bannerman? What banner do you belong to?

Answer. The Mongolian yellow banner.

Emperor. Who was it that recommended you for promotion in the service?

Answer. The former Governor General, Ke Kung, [who retired from office in March 1844.]

Emperor. Have the English barbarians of late been reduced in power or not?

Answer. They appear to be somewhat reduced.

Emperor. Do the soldiers at Hong Kong amount to three or four thousand?

Answer. Not more than two or three thousand, the greater half of whom are really but nominal. The greater half of the green clothed soldiers [Ceylon Rifles?] have dispersed on account of the insufficiency of the funds for the troops. Trade does not flourish at Ningpo, and those ports.

Emperor. I have heard that it is not good at Ningpo and Amoy, and at Shanghae too. From this we see that prosperity is always followed by decay.

Answer. The English barbarians were in a bad state last year in their own country, where they were visited by an epidemic; and in Hong Kong last year upwards of a thousand people died from the hot exhalations

Emperor. In all affairs prosperity is followed by decay! What avails the power of man!

Answer. Your Majesty's divine fortune is the cause [of the decay of the English power].

Emperor. You are a bannerman, one born and brought up in the capital, and must know the common saying of the old women: A thousand schemes, ten thousand schemes [of man] are not worth one scheme of Old Heaven [du bon dieu].

Answer. Yes, Sire.

Emperor. To-morrow present your name for an audience.

The conversation of the 10th day does not allude to foreign affairs.

Audience on the 11th day.

Emperor. Do you think from the appearance of things in Kwang tung that the English barbarians or any other people will cause trouble again?

Answer. No. England itself has got nothing, and when the English barbarians rebelled in 1811 they depended entirely on the power of the other nations who, with a view to open trade, supported them with funds. In the present year the [Here follow two words which do not makes sense with the context, "teen te," literally, "laws and territory;" probably "subject territories" were the words used] of England yield her no willing obedience.

Emperor. It is plain from this that these barbarians always look on trade as their chief occupation; and are wanting in any high purpose of striving for territorial acquisitions.

Answer. At bottom they belong to the class of brutes; (dogs and horses;) it is impossible they should have any purpose.

Emperor. Hence in their country they have now a woman, now a man as their prince (wang). It is plain they are not worth attending to. Have they got like us any fixed time of service for their soldier's head, Booiam?

Answer. Some are changed once in two years, some once in three years. Although it is the prince of these barbarians who sends them, they are, in reality, recommended by the body of their merchants.

Emperor. What goods do the French trade in?

Answer. The wares of the barbarians are only camlets, woollen cloth, clocks, watches, cottons and the like. All the countries have got them, good or bad.

Emperor. What country's goods are dearest?

Answer. They have all got both dear and cheap. There is no great difference in their prices [of similar articles]; only, with respect to the camlets, the French are said to be the best.

Emperor. China has no want of silk fabrics and cottons, what necessity is there for using foreign cottons in particular? For instance, wrappers[*] can be made of yellow, or pale yellow [for the palace], and people outside could use Nankin cloth coloured, or blue ones. This would look simple and unaffected; but lately foreign flowered cottons have come into use which look very odd. Others use foreign cottons for shirts. Now observe me—the highest of men—my shirts and and inner garments are all made of Corean cottons. I have never used foreign cottons.

Answer. Foreign cotton cloth has no substance [literally bone], it is not good for clothing.

Emperor. And it does not wash well.

Answer. Yes, Sire.

Emperor. I suppose opium is bought and sold quite openly in Kwang tung.

Answer. I should not dare to deceive Your Majesty—people do not dare to buy and sell it openly, but there is no small quantity bought and sold secretly.

Emperor. It appears to me that in this matter too, there must be a flourishing period, and a period of decay. Even if I were to inflict severe punishments; I might punish to-day, and punish again to-morrow, and all without benefit. If we wait for two or three years—for five or six years—it will of course fall into disuse of itself.

Answer. Certainly, Sire.

Emperor. How is it with the levying and payment of the taxes in Kwang tung? How do matters stand as to deficiencies in the district treasuries?

Answer. In Kwang tung the fixed regular land tax is paid up annually; as to the miscellaneous taxes,—I do not dare to deceive Your Majesty,—there must have been some appropriated for public purposes.[†]

Emperor. Can these appropriations not be avoided then? You will do very well for a superintendent of finances. To-morrow present your name for an audience.

Audience on the 12th day.

Emperor. In your opinion is opium dearer or cheaper now than in former years? (Smiling.) You don't smoke it—I fear you cannot tell.

Answer. The local gentry and literati of whom I have inquired, state that opium is very cheap at present.

Emperor. Indeed. Why is it cheap?

Answer. Because its quality is not equal to what it was formerly.

Emperor. This, now, is an example of prosperity and decay! How could Heaven and Earth long endure an article so destructive to human life. So, in the consumption of tobacco the Kwang tung leaf being strong tasted, the Sing tsze weak, those who have accustomed themselves to the strong do not of course like the weak. Do you think that in future the English barbarians in Hongkong will go on quietly or not?

Answer. The English barbarians have gone to expenses in building houses with the view of permanently residing there, and living in quiet. Besides the people of Hongkong and its neighbourhood, took at an early period an aversion to these barbarians; and local bandits have long been waiting, their mouths watering for the place. The barbarins are therefore constantly in dread, fearing they may lose it.

Emperor. So they have added to their troubles by giving themselves another internal care. However, notwithstanding this, they have always got their own country for a haunt [literally nest and den, expressions frequently applied to the capitals of foreign sovereigns].

Answer. Yes, Sire.

Emperor. Have the Governor General and the Governor any difference of opinion or not?

Answer. Your slave intreats Your Majesty to set Your Sacred mind at rest—the Governor General and the Governor not only transact their business in strict good faith, but in all cases without disagreement.

Emperor. That is well. What is wanted is agreement; frequently the Governor General and the Governor in the same province are at variance.

Answer. Your slave, during the many years he has been in Kwang tung, has never witnessed so much concord between the Governor General and the Governor.

Emperor. They are both in their best years, just the time for exertion; they ought to do their utmost physically and mentally. It is right too that you and the criminal judge, their immediate subordinates; when you learn anything of which you fear they may not be thoroughly informed, should tell them all you know. Are you acquainted with the newly appointed judge Ke shuh tsaou?

Answer. No, Sire.

Emperor. He is a very honest, sincere, and unaffected man, as you will know after you have passed half a year in the same place with him. You can make ready for your departure. How long will you be on the journey?

Answer. Upwards of two months.

Emperor. I reckon that you will arrive about the end of the 11th or the beginning of the 12th month. Or allowing a few days more you will reach Canton about the middle of the 12th month.

True translation.

(Signed) THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Interpreter.
22nd March, 1851.

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[*] The handkerchiefs imported into China are not used for the nose, but to wrap up articles which are too bulky to be carried in the sleeve and which an Englishman would put in his coat pocket.

[†] That is to say for local purposes; and not placed to the credit of the Imperial Treasury.

JACK A-SOLDIERING.—We suppose that Calcutta like the rest of the Indian world must have remarked a peculiar feature in the fighting going on up-country, viz., that captains of men-of-war are commanding forts, brigades, &c. It must be very gratifying to the feelings of the said Captains to think they are considered fit to assume, at once, without any instruction or experience, military commands and responsibilities, and to perform duties, which the people of England with the Horse Guards at their head are foolish enough to think should only be assumed and performed by men who have been carefully trained and educated for that purpose, and who have shown their fitness for such command, and to obtain which men they are making such a fuss and bother at home, evidently for nothing. We are told though that a Field Officer of Peel's force was rather astonished the other day at receiving a message couched in the following terms from Captain Peel through his A. D. C.:—"Please, Sir, the Captain's compliments, and the enemy are heaving in sight (they have just hove a round shot into the camp), and you are to unmoor your tents and get under weigh as quick as possible on the port tack!" We feel afraid Her Majesty will not be pleased to find that one of the rules laid down in Her "Book of Regulations and Orders for the Army" is rendered a dead letter, in consequence of there being *no* military officers *available* who are *competent* to assume the commands given to Captain Peel and Sotheby. The rule we allude to is at the bottom of page 8 of the Queen's Regulations. In that page after giving the relative rank of officers of the army and navy, it goes on to say:—*Nothing* contained in these regulations is to give a claim to *any* officer of the *Navy* to assume command of Her Majesty's *land forces on shore*, nor to any officer of the Army to assume the command of any of Her Majesty's squadrons or ships." Further comment is we think, unnecessary.—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

Air,—"THE GAY CAVALIER."

'T was a beautiful day, as the Governor Yeh
Was taking his noontide meal, [around,
Sitting flat on the ground, with his Generals
Discussing their country's *weal*;
When a moment he stopped, and a mouthful he
And many a sigh breathed he, [dropped,
While o'er and o'er, he groaned and swore,
"What a terrible row there'll be!"
"Oh dear oh! oh dear oh! what a terrible row
[there'll be!"

"When the Emperor hears"—(and he burst into
At the thought of his sovereign's rage:) [tears
"Of his city in ruins, and all my own doings.
"What pow'r can his anger assuage?
"My vauntings were vain, when again and again,
"I swore to drive into the sea [their pariahs,
"The purse-proud barbarians, their wives, and
"Who now have *come down* upon me!
"Oh dear oh! oh dear oh! will no one have
[pity on me?"

In the midst of his song, the sound of a gong
Put an end to Yeh's mournful complaint:
Two Celestials ran in, who then got a tannin',
For disturbing so quiet a saint;
Each man took his ration of sound castigation,
Then cried, without further a-do, [coming,
Or hawing and humming. "The devils are
"Great Captain, they're looking for you!"
Oh dear oh! oh dear oh! They're devils all
[dressed up in blue!

At so fearful a tale, their faces grew pale,
The *braves* were all trembling with fright;
When there came from without such a terrible
That the party *levanted* outright! [shout,
But alas! for poor Yeh! when the Jacks came
It little availed him to flee; [that way,
They walked him away, each singing this lay,
"You must go to Hongkong with me!"
"You must go, you must go, you must go to
[Hongkong with me!

[Exit Governor Yeh, singing a popular Chinese melody.]

JEAMES.

Shanghae Races.

SPRING MEETING.

21st and 23d April, 1858.

FIRST DAY:

1.—**The Woosung Plate,**—*For* CHINA PONIES *only.—Value* Tls. 25, *2nd Pony to receive* Tls. 10 *from the fund.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Half mile.—Entrance* Tls. 3 *each.*

2.—**The Griffin's Plate,**—*For* CHINA PONIES *that have never run at any Shanghae Meeting.—1st Pony* Tls. 75, *2nd Pony* Tls. 15.—*Weight for inches as per scale.—Half-mile heats.—Entrance* Tls. 5 *each.*

3.—**The Hongkong Cup,**—*Value* $200 *presented by the* Hongkong Sporting Community, *for all* HORSES.—*Arabs* 9 *st.* 7 *lbs., Colonial and Stud Bred* 11 *st., English* 11 *st.* 7 *lbs.—One mile and a half.—Entrance* Tls. 10 *each.*

4.—**The Ladies' Purse,**—*Value* Tls. 55, *for* CHINA PONIES *only.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Three quarters of a mile.—Entrance* Tls. 3 *each.*

5.—**The Oriental Plate,**—*Value* Tls. 200, *for all* ARABS.—*Weight* 10 *st.* 7 *lbs.—One mile and a quarter.—Entrance* Ts. 10 *each.*

6.—**The Hack Stakes,**—*Of* Tls. 5 *each and* Tls. 50 *added from the fund.—For all* HORSES, *not otherwise entered at this Meeting and that have never been entered in Shanghae for other than* Hack Races.—*Three quarters of a mile.*

7.—**The Shanghae Hack Cup,**—*Value* Tls. 30,—*2nd Pony to receive* Tls. 10 *from the fund.—for* CHINA PONIES *only.—Catch Weights.—Half a mile.—Entrance* Tls. 3 *each.*

SECOND DAY:

1.—**The Griffin's Handicap,**—*For all* CHINA PONIES, *that have run in the* GRIFFIN'S PLATE, *and whose owners have subscribed to this Handicap.—The Winner of the* Griffin's Plate *excluded.—Ponies to be handicapped by the Committee.—Subscribers may start two Ponies for one subscription.—Prizes from amount subscribed to be appropriated to 1st. 2nd, and 3rd Ponies in six shares.—The Winner of the Race to receive 3 shares, second Pony 2 and the third 1 share.—Subscription* Tls. 10, *and half forfeit if declared on or before 16th April.—Half a mile.*

2.—**The Shanghae Cup,**—*Value* Tls. 150, *for all* HORSES.—*Winner of the* Hongkong Cup *excluded.—Weight* 11 *st.—English Horses to carry 7 lbs. extra.—One mile and a half.—Entrance* Tls. 10 *each.*

3.—**The Chaa-see Cup,**—*For* CHINA PONIES *only.—1st Pony* Tls. 120, *2nd Pony* Tls. 30.—*Weight for inches as per scale.—Three quarters of a mile.—Entrance* Tls. 5 *each.—5 to start or no race.—The winner of the* Ladies' Purse *to carry 7 lbs. above what be carried in that Race.*

4.—**The Tsallee Cup,**—*Value* Tls. 150, *for all* HORSES.—*English* 11 *st.* 7 *lbs., Sydney* 11 *st., Stud Bred* 10 *st., Arabs* 9 *st.* 7 *lbs.—One mile and a quarter.—Entrance* Tls. 10 *each.—Winners at this Meeting to carry 7 lbs. extra.*

5.—**The Hurdle Sweepstakes,**—*Of* Tls. 5 *each and* Tls. 100 *added from the fund.—All* HORSES.—*Catch Weights.—One mile and a half over six hurdles.—3 to start or no race.*

6.—**The Native Purse,**—$10 *for 1st Pony.* $5 *for second.—For* CHINA PONIES.—*Owned and Ridden by Natives.—Chinese Saddles.—Catch Weights.—Post entries.*

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Shanghae, 28th January, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

FOR SALE,
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SHANGHAI ALMANAC for 1858.
LIST OF HONGS AND RESIDENTS—*Corrected to January 1858.*
DESPATCH CIRCULARS—*Do. Do.*
BILLS OF LADING per P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS (*with newest alteration*) for EUROPE, INDIA, and COASTWISE.
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
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CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA—*on 1st January*, 1858.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	200		Wm. T. Bate
Algerine	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		Lieut Goodenough
Bustard	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adm: Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Comus	sloop	14	130		Robt. Jenkins
Cormorant	se st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos. Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	50		Lieut. S. Douglas *(Calcutta)*
Cruiser	se st sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	se st corvette	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	B. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Pauli
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	se st ship	2	51	120	James S. Hill
High-flyer	se st corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	se st sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	do	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	do	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	se st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	se st gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart. *(S'hai)*
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Racehorse	sloop	14	130		Arthur Wilmshurst
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	se st ship	70	610	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	3	50	80	Lieut Anthony H Hoskins
Starling	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	do	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	se st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Sybille	frigate	40	350		Commodore Hon. Chas. G. J. B. Elliot
Tribune	se st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock	do	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
Adelaide	st troop ship				Browne
Imperador	do				Hatkins
Imperatriz	do				Fox
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Colville
Capricieuse	do				Collier
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thoyon
Fusée	gun boat	6			Carpigna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	do				de Lamotte
Mitraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chenez
Nemesis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primauguet	do	8			Veignaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		Commodore J. Armstrong Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazona	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Tschichatschoff

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO	CONSIGNEES.
Feb 13	Abdul Medjid	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Swatow	Jan 30	Sundries	Jas: MacDonald
.. 13	Lord Hungerford	B. ship	758	Hurst	Singapore	Dec 2	do	Russell and Co
.. 13	Reyerwaard	Du. bk	459	Bruigour	Hongkong	.. 26	do	Harkort and Co
.. 13	Hoang Ho	B. ship	600	Cowell	Bangkok	.. 30	do	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 14	Shamrock	B. str.	330	O'Sullivan	Sydney Newcastle	.. 10 .. 13	Ballast	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 14	Thomas A. Cole	B. ship	586	Adams	Singapore	.. 22	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 14	Carausius	B. ship	510	Casson	Shields	July 22	Coal	E. Warden
.. 16	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong*	Feb 12	Op., &c.	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 17	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Browne	Hongkong	.. 10	do	E. Warden, Agent P.O Co

PASSENGERS—Per *Shamrock*, Mrs. O'Sullivan. Per *Yang-tze*, 2 Misses Loureiro; Messrs. J. Loureiro, W. S. Wetmore, Lemann, and D. F. Camajee. Per *Lady Mary Wood*, Mr. Wm. Patow.

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Feb 12	Vanguard	B. ship	626	Scott	London	Tea& Silk	Lindsay and Co
.. 12	Canvass Back	A. ship	731	Clark	New York	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	B. ship	700	Laird	London	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 15	Lanrick	B. brig	283	Thompson	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 15	Clasmerden	B. ship	1600	Bennett	Singapore	do	Captain
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	B. ship	944	Carr	London	Tea&Silk	Holliday, Wise and Co

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592		P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	345	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Cobb	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 35		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Scutari, 22d Sept.;—Sea Star, 21st Oct.;—Excelsior, 4th Nov.; Lady McDonald, 17th do.; Maury, 27th do.; Red Riding Hood, 28th do.;—Dennis Hill, 23d Dec.; and Julia, 24th do.

From *Liverpool*—Cleopatra, 21st May; John Allison, 26th do.;—Confucius, 12th Oct.; Star of the East, 30th do.;—and Jubilee, 5th Dec.

From *Shields*, Hannah, 1st July.

From *New York*—Tartar, 22d Oct.

From *Boston*—Edith Rose, 14th Nov.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch.
Abdul Medjid	Feb 13	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Jas: MacDonald	London	Early
Acastus	Jan 30	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Gilman and Co.		
Aerolite	Nov 3	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Lindsay and Co		
Algonquin	Jan 11	A. bark	642	Gibbs	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Swatow	Early
Bangkok	Feb 10	B. bark	310	Cowie	Jas. Bowman and Co		
Berengaria	Feb 9	B. bark	412	Tylerson	Captain		
Bioblo	Feb 2	B. ship	532	Crosbie	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Black River Packet	Feb 9	B. bark	261	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Cæsarowitsch	Jan 28	Rus. sh	580	Jorgan	Augustine Heard and Co	Cronstadt	cld 11th
C. E. Tilton	Feb 11	A. bark	448	Priard	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Carausius	Feb 14	B. ship	510	Casson	E. Warden		
Geo. Washington	Feb 4	B. ship	414	Faithful	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Henriette Helena	Jan 24	Da. sh.	835	Iversen	Siemssen and Co		
Hoang Ho	Feb 13	B. ship	600	Cowell	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.		
Invincible	Feb 4	B. ship	657	Wilson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
James Lemon	Feb 6	B. ship	485	Macauley	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Swatow	Early
Lady Mary Wood	Feb 17	B. str	650	Browne	E. Warden, P and O. Agent	Amoy&H'kong	20 inst.*
Lord Hungerford	Feb 13	B. ship	758	Hurst	Russell and Co.		
Lotus	Feb 11	A. ship	669	Lickie	Russell and Co		
Louisa	Feb 11	B. bark	272	Oliver	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Magnet	Feb 9	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co.		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136				
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
Montrose	Jan 30	Sw. bk	530	Olsson	Harkort and Co	Singapore	cld 18th
Nimrod		B. bark	234		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Oscar	Feb 11	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Prince Regent	Jan 30	B. bark	382	Thomas	A. R. Tilby		
Psyche	Feb 11	Da. bk	244	Waver	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Queensberry	Feb 2	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		
Reyerwaard	Feb 13	Du. bk	459	Bruigour	Harkort and Co		
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1116	Sears	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Rory O'More	Feb 11	B. bark	296	Church	Gilman and Co.		
Shamrock	Feb 14	B. str	330	O'Sullivan	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Spray of the Ocean	Feb 11	B. ship	908	Slaughter	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sorata	Feb 4	B. bark	373	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Thomas A. Cole	Feb 14	B. ship	586	Adams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Tung-yu	Jan 4	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	Early
Union	Jan 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co		
Woodlark	Feb 10	B. brig	203	Taylor	A. Connolly		
Yang-tze	Feb 16	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	20th inst.

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	25,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs	SILK Total Bales	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs	SILK Total Bales
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,495	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,125	2,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	259
1851-52			31,225,000	20,353	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	[illegible]
1852-53			58,661,100	21,863	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	531
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	[illegible]
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,577	22,581,308	23,735,885	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	288,442	20,650,537	20,938,979	[illegible]
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,617

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1856, *to 30th June*, 1857, *Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,				35,755*
AUSTRALIA,	286,144	184,576	470,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,		275,026	275,026	
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	302,013	1,498,918	
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,617
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	356
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,100	744,000	38
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	634
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	587

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	do		1,096,500	1,096,500			690
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	do		1,149,450	1,149,450			
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	do		766,748	766,748	18:74		250

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *vid* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemmella	403	Sydney			392,165

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From 1st July*, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *vid* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.	322	do	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	do	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.	700	do	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	do	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.	750	do	769

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